THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) No Sir, there is no water dispute between the Peoples' Republic of China and India.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

**Contamination of ground water**

436. DR. M. A. M. RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various States are affected by the contaminated ground water with poisonous substances;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government are providing assistance to various States to fight out the menace of arsenic contamination of ground water; '

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the situation of arsenic contamination of ground water has improved; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) The studies conducted by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) have revealed that quality of ground water in most parts of the country is potable except in a few areas where ground water is contaminated due to inherent properties of rock formations which hold water or through which the ground water moves. Fluoride and Arsenic are the main geogenic contaminants which when exceed the permisible limit as prescribed by BIS cause health hazard. The State-wise details of Flouride and Arsenic contamination in ground water are given in the enclosed Statement-I *(See* below).

(c) and (d) To assist various States in fighting the menance of arsenic contamination in ground water, CGWB carries out exploratory drilling in the arsenic affected areas in order to delineate arsenic free potential aquifer zones. Successful exploratory wells tapping arsenic free deeper aquifers are handed over to the user agencies for utilization in their water supply scheme. State-wise details of arsenic free exploratory wells drilled by Central Ground Water Board are given in the enclosed Statement-II *(See* below).

(e) and (f) Once the aquifer has been contaminated, it is difficult to improve the quality of ground water insitu. Protective measures for providing safe drinking water supply in the affected areas are being taken up by the State Governments of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

***Statement-I***

*Parts of the districts affected by excess Fluoride and Arsenic contamination in ground water*

| SI, No. | Name of the State | Name of the Districts | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Fluoride (above 1.-5 ppm) | Arsenic(0.01 ppm) |
| 1 | 2 | | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | Prakasam, Anantapur, Nellore. Nalgonda, Ranga Reddy, Adilabad, Krishna, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Guntur. Karimnagar | — |
| 2. | Assam | Kamrup. Nowgong, Karbi-Anglong | Dhemaji |
| 3. | Bihar | Munger, Nawada, Gaya, Jamui | Bhojpur, Buxar, Vaishali, Saran, Samastipur, Begusarai, Patna, Khagaria, Munger, Bhagalpur, Katihar and Darbhanga |
| 4. | Chhattisgarh | Bastar, Bilaspur, Dhamtari, Kanker, Korba, Koriya, Raipur. Rajnandgaon | Rajnandgaon |
| 5. | Delhi | North-west, West, South-west | — |
| 6. | Gujarat | Ahmedabad, Amreli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Junagarh, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Vadodra, Kachchh, Panchmahal, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, | |
| 7. | Haryana | Rohtak, Jhajjar, Jind, Hissar, Bhiwani, Mahendragarh. Faridabad, Gurgaon, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Sirsa, Sonepat, Rewari, Fatehabad. Panipat | |
| 8. | Jharkhand | Giridih, Bokaro | — |
| 9. | Karnataka | Bijapur, Gulbarga, Bellary, Raichur, Chitradurga, Kolar, Gadag | — |
| 10. | Kerala | Palghat, Alleppey | |
| 11. | Madhya Pradesh | Bhind, Morena, Hoshangabacl, Guna, Jhabua, Tikamgarh, Chhindwara, Seoni, Mandla, Dindori, Sheopuri, Dhar, Jabalpur city | — |
| 12. | Maharashtra | Bhandara, Chandrapur, Nanded, Gadchiroli, Yavatmal, Sholapur | — |
| 13. | Orissa | Bolangir, Khurda, Kalahandi, | — |
| 14. | Punjab | Bhatinda, Sangrur, Mansa, Moga, Feorzepur, Faridkot, Muktsar, Patiala | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15. | Rajasthan | Ajmer, Barmer, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur. Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Sikas Sirohi | |
| 16. | Tamil Nadu | Dharmapuri, Salem, Erode, Vellore, Namakkal. Tiruchirapalli, Ramanathapuram. Villupuram. Cuddalore, Tirunelveli | |
| 17. | Uttar Pradesh | Fatehpur, Raibareli, Lakhimpur Kheri, Lucknow, Uannao. Kanpur, Hardoi, Bulandshahar, Aligarh, Agra, Mathura, Ghaziabad, Meerut, Firozabad, Etah, Fatehgarh, Mainpuri, Mahoba, Allahabad, Varanasi | Ballia, Gonda, Lakhimpur Kheri, Siddarth Nagar Ballia, Gonda |
| 18. | West Bengal | Birbhum. Howrah, North 24 Parganas | Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, North 24 Parganas, South 24 Parganas. Hoogli, Howrah, Bardhawan |

***Statement-II***

*State-wise details of arsenic free exploratory wells drilled CGWB*

| SI. No | State/ District | No. of arsenic free EW constructed |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | |
| Bihar | | |
| 1. | Bhojpur | 7 |
| 2. | Patna | *5* |
| 3. | Samastipur | 1 |
| 4. | Buxar | 1 |
| Uttar Pradesh | | |
| 1. | Ballia | 6 |
| 2. | Balrampur | 3 |
| 3. | Gonda | 2 |
| 4. | Lakhimpur Kheri | 2 |
| 5. | Siddarth Nagar | 1 |
| West Bengal | | |
| 1. | Murshidabad | 31 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| 2. | Nadia | 17 |
| 3. | N 24 Parganas | 35 |
| .4. | Hugli | 4 |
| 5. | Bardhaman | 9 |
| 6. | Haora | 2 |
| 7. | Malda | 4 |
| **Chhattisgarh** | | |
| 1. | Rajnandgaon | 6 |

**Cess levied on bottled water**

437. DR. M.A.M. RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the cess being levied on bottled water and beverages industry at present;

(b) whether a sub-committee appointed by his Ministry have recommended increasing cess on bottled water and beverages industry which use water as a basic raw material;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other recommendation of the sub-committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Water cess is levied and collected by State Pollution Control Boards for prevention and control of water pollution. Differential rates of cess are charged depending upon the use of water, the rate being higher where pollution load is expected to be more which results in higher cost of pollution abatement. It varies from 2 paise/kiloliter for domestic purposes to 30 paise kiloliter for industrial purposes.

(b) to (d) The Sub-Committee on Policy for Water for Industries constituted by the Ministry of Water Resources under the Artificial Recharge of Ground Water Advisory Council has submitted its report to the Ministry.

**Utilisation of rain water by UT**

†438. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether IIT has developed such a technique for water conservation during two years whereby rain water will be utilized successfully in the urban and rural areas of the country;

(b) if **so,** the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.